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51. *Asplenium Glenniei*, Baker, described at p. 488 of the second edition of Synopsis Filicum, was scantily collected on the Huachuca Mts. by Prof. Lemmon. It is a small fern growing in little tufts like *A. montanum;* but the fronds are lanceolate, tapering both ways, 2–6 inches long, pinnate, with many pairs of oblong, toothed or pinnately lobed deep-green pinnæ. The sori are abundant, rather large, slightly curved outwards, and placed mostly very near the midrib of the pinnules. The fern comes near the old world *A. fontanum*, but is not closely allied to any of our common species. I am obliged to Mr. Baker for the identification.

52. *Aspidium juglandifolium*, Kunze.—The free-veined form which has been called *Phanerophlebia nobilis*, is in Prof. Lemmon's Huachuca collection. This was found in Western Texas many years ago, but has never been distributed to herbaria from any station within the borders of the United States. With this, Prof. Lemmon secured a few fronds of *Aspidium Filix-mas* and a few of an *Aspidium* with decompound fronds, the species not yet clearly recognized.

A List of Grasses collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in Arizona and California, with descriptions of those species not already described in American publications.*

62. *Cottea*† *pappophoroides*, Kunth, Gram., i., 84.281. t. 52 ; Enum. Pl. i. 256 ; Steud, Syn. Pl., i. 201.

Perennial. Culms erect, branched at the base, 2 feet high, smooth below, pubescent above, especially at the joints and on the main axis and branches of the panicle. Leaves flat, 2–3 lines wide, 5–8 in. long, involute towards the tip ; sheaths loose, pubescent like the leaves ; ligule a ciliate ring of short hairs. Panicle lanceolate in outline, 6–8 in. long, the more or less spreading branches solitary, the lower ones about 2 in. long, branched a little below the middle, the branchlets 1–3-flowered. Spikelets about 4 lines long, exceeding their pedicels ; outer glumes lanceolate, 2½ lines long. Flowering-glume 2 lines long, striate with 9 prominent nerves and several intermediate less prominent ones, the two lateral divisions more deeply cut than the others and somewhat divergent ; the three longest awns a little over a line in length. The edge of the flowering-glume, for a short distance above the base, is densely pilose with hairs a line long.

Near Tucson, Arizona, Dec. 7th.

This is the same as No. 2,057 of Wright's N. Mex. collection, 1851–2. Mr. Pringle found only a single specimen, which is an old one, but sufficiently perfect to show the above-enumerated characters. The genus has but the one species, which extends southward into Peru.

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* Continued from page 145, Vol. ix.

† Cottea, Kunth.—Panicle open ; spikelets 6-9-flowered, the upper imperfect. Outer glumes 2, membranaceous, concave, many-nerved, the lower one 3-lobed at the tip, lobes acute-mucronate, the upper one a little smaller, entire, acute. Flowering-glume 5-cleft, the lateral lobes deeper than the others, concave, sub-11-awned, awns continuous, straight, unequal, three longer than the others. Palea bicarinate, apex bifid, lobes acute-mucronate. Stamens three. Ovary smooth. Styles 2, terminal. Stigmas plumose. Grain oblong, nearly terete, smooth and freely enclosed within the palea.

63. **Triodia mutica*. *Tricuspis mutica*, Torr., Bot. Whipple, p. 156; Porter and Coulter, Syn. Flor. Colorado, p. 148.=No. 2,046, C. Wright, N. Mex., 1851–2.

No locality given for Mr. Pringle's specimens.

64. *Triodia pulchella*, HBK., Nov. Gen. i., 155, t. 47; *Tricuspis pulchella*, Torr., Pac. R. R. Surv., iv., 156; Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 301.

65. DIPLACHNE VISCIDA, *n. sp.*—Similar in habit and inflorescence to *D. fascicularis*, P.B., but smaller throughout and "covered with acrid viscid glands." Panicles from one to three inches long, sessile in the axils of the leaves, and mostly enclosed by the inflated sheaths, densely flowered, the erect or ascending branches rarely exceeding an inch in length. Spikelets about 2 lines long, nearly sessile, 4–6-flowered. Outer glumes lanceolate, acute, the lower a line long, the upper a little longer and larger. The first flowering-glume about 1¼ lin. long, shortly ciliate below on the central and lateral nerves, scabrous above, two-lobed at the tip, lobes rounded-obtuse, the central nerve produced between them into a scabrous awn one-half a line long. Spikelets often reddish or purplish, as well as the culm and leaves.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson, Arizona. June 28th, 1881.

This grass may have been introduced from Mexico or from regions farther south, since, as Mr. Pringle states, it grows in valleys which are inhabited. Mr. Pringle is inclined to the opinion, however, that it is indigenous to the region where he gathered it. It is not improbable that it has already been described in works not accessible, treating of more Southern plants.

66. *Diplachne dubia*. *Leptochloa dubia*, Nees in Mart. Brazil, ii., p. 433; Chapman in Flor. So. States, p. 559.

Fuller's Ranch, Arizona. July.

67. **Diplachne imbricata*. *Leptochloa imbricata*, Thurber, Gram., Mexican Bound. ined.; Bot. Calif., ii., p. 293.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. July.

This is the same as No. 404 of E. Palmer's Coll., 1875.

68. *Eatonia obtusata*, Gray, in Manual, 5th ed., p. 626.

Near Tucson, Arizona.

69. **Eragrostis Purshii*, Bernh., var. *delicatula*, Munro. *E. diffusa*, Buckley, in Proc. Phil. Acad., 1862, p. 97.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

This grass was distributed as var. *diffusa* of *E. Purshii.*

70. *Eragrostis pilifera*, Scheele. Steudel, Syn. Glum., p. 278.

Santa Catalina Mts., Arizona. April.

This grass has been proposed as a variety of *E. pectinacea*, Gray, some forms of which it resembles in habit and inflorescence, but the spikelets are narrow and less flattened, and the lateral nerves of the more obtuse flowering-glume are obsolete.

71. *Melica aristata*, Thurber, in Bolander's revision of the Meliceæ, in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv., part 2, p. 102; Bot. Calif., ii., p. 305.

Mt. Shasta, Cal., alt. 6,000 feet. August.

72. *Melica fugax*, Boland., Proc. Calif. Acad., iv., p. 104; Thurber Bot. Calif., ii., p. 304.

Mt. Shasta, Calif., alt. 6,000 feet. August.

A tall form with a racemose few-flowered panicle.

73. *Distichis maritima*, Raf. Thurber, Bot. Calif., ii., p. 306; *Brizopyrum spicatum*, Hook.; Gray, Manual, p. 628.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

74. *Poa Californica. Atropis Californica*, Thurber, Bot. Calif., ii., p. 309.

Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, alt. 4,500–6,000 feet. April.

Both the male and female plants are represented.

75, 76. *Poa*—probably forms of *P. tenuifolia*, Nutt. The first, from the mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River, has a stout culm with flat radical and cauline leaves, 2-4 in. long, the outer glumes obtuse, the upper one over 2 lines long, equalling the first floret; the second, from Mt. Shasta, more nearly approaches the typical form of the species.

77. **Poa annua*, L., var. *stricta*, Vasey. Panicle narrow, 3–5 in. long with erect branches. Truly indigenous.

Banks of the Rillita.

78. POA PRINGLII, *n. sp.*—Culms about 6 in. high, slender and scape-like, with a single leaf below the middle, densely tufted from a creeping root-stock, the base surrounded by the loose sheaths of the radical tuft of short (1–2 inches) convolutely folded, smooth and narrow leaves. The cauline leaf about ½ an inch long, narrow and folded like those at the base, minutely scabrous at the somewhat pungent tip. Panicle about an inch in length, narrow and few-flowered; lower branches in pairs, bearing one or two spikelets which they about equal in length. Spikelets 3–4 lin.long, 3–5-flowered. Outer glumes broadly lanceolate, three-nerved below, with broad scarious margins, the upper one about as long as the spikelet, the lower a ltttle shorter and smaller. Flowering glume about 3½ lines long, broadly lanceolate, with a broad scarious margin above, 5-nerved, minutely punctulate-scabrous all over and strongly scabrous on the midnerve above, smooth below. Pale one-fourth shorter than its glume. Scales broad and irregularly cut or toothed.

Mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River, California. September.

There is considerable variation in the size of the spikelets, which, in most specimens, are purplish in color and have a membraneous appearance. It is apparently diœcious. The staminate plant is more slender, with more acute glumes.

The species is allied to *Atropis Californica*, Munro, but appears to be sufficiently well marked to be kept distinct.

79. *Festuca tenella*, Willd., Sp., i., 419; Gray, Manual, p. 633.

By streams of the Santa Catalina Mts.

80. **Festuca microstachys*, Nuttall, Plant. Gambel, 187; Thurber, Bot. Calif., ii., p. 317.

By streams of the Santa Catalina Mts.

81. *Bromus Hookerianus*, Thurber, Bot. Wilkes's Exped., 493; *B. virens*, Buckley, in Proc. Phil. Acad., 1862, 98; *Ceratochloa grandi-*

flora, Hook. Flor. Bor. Am., ii., 253, t. 235; Thurber in Bot. Cal., ii., p. 321.

Mountains about the head-waters of the Sacramento River, alt. 7,500 feet. August.

This seems to be the same as No. 648 of E. Hall's Oregon collection, ticketed "*Bromus* (*Ceratochloa*) *carinatus*, Hook., var."

82. *Agropyrum caninum*, Reichenb., Icon. Fl. Germ., t. 119; *Triticum caninum*, L.; Gray, Manual, p. 638.

Santa Rita Mts., Arizona. July.

This is the form "differing from the type in its large and spreading, usually much crowded spikelets, and its long, stout and divergent awn," referred to by Dr. Thurber in his remarks under *Triticum caninum*, in Bot. Cal., p. 324. It is certainly very distinct from the ordinary forms of the species, and should at least have a varietal name—say var. MAJUS.

83. *Hordeum nodosum*, L. Thurber Bot. Cal., ii., p. 325; *H. pratense*, Huds.; Gray, Manual, p. 638.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

84. *Elymus Canadensis*, L. Gray, Manual, p. 639.

By streams of the Santa Rita Mts.

85. **Elymus Sitanion*, Schult. Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., 327; Watson Bot. King's Exped., 391; *Sitanion elymoides*, Raf.; *Ægilops Hystrix*, Nutt., Gen., i., 86.

Santa Rita Mts., Arizona. May.

Girard College, Philadelphia. F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

Note on Cyperus refractus, Eng.—For several years past I have frequently collected in this locality a *Cyperus* which I could not make correspond with any species in Gray or Chapman. On a recent visit to Cambridge I took occasion to look up the subject, and found, in Dr. Gray's herbarium, specimens of the same species with the manuscript name of *Cyperus refractus*, Eng. On calling Mr. Watson's attention to it, he recalled the fact of its publication under that name in *Linnæa*, Vol. xxvi., p. 369, in the description of the Cyperaceæ of the Berlin Herbarium, the type specimen having undoubtedly been furnished by Dr. Engelmann. It is probably the same plant as is described in Steudel as *Cyperus retrofractus*, Eng., but is not the *C. retrofractus* of Torrey. It is a tall, strong plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with from 5 to 10 unequal rays, the longest frequently 10 inches, naked except 1 or 1½ inches at the extremity. The spikelets are 8 to 10 lines long, about 6-flowered, spreading horizontally and becoming retrofracted. The nutlets are triangular, linear-oblong, about 1¼ lines long. It is undoubtedly pretty widely diffused in the country.

Washington, D. C. GEO. VASEY.

Notes from Utah.—In "Fern Notes, VI.," Mr. Davenport speaks of *Aspidium Filix-mas*. This plant was discovered by me in August, 1882, in quantity in the Wasatch Mts., Utah, and it undoubtedly ranges through all the higher mountains of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, etc.